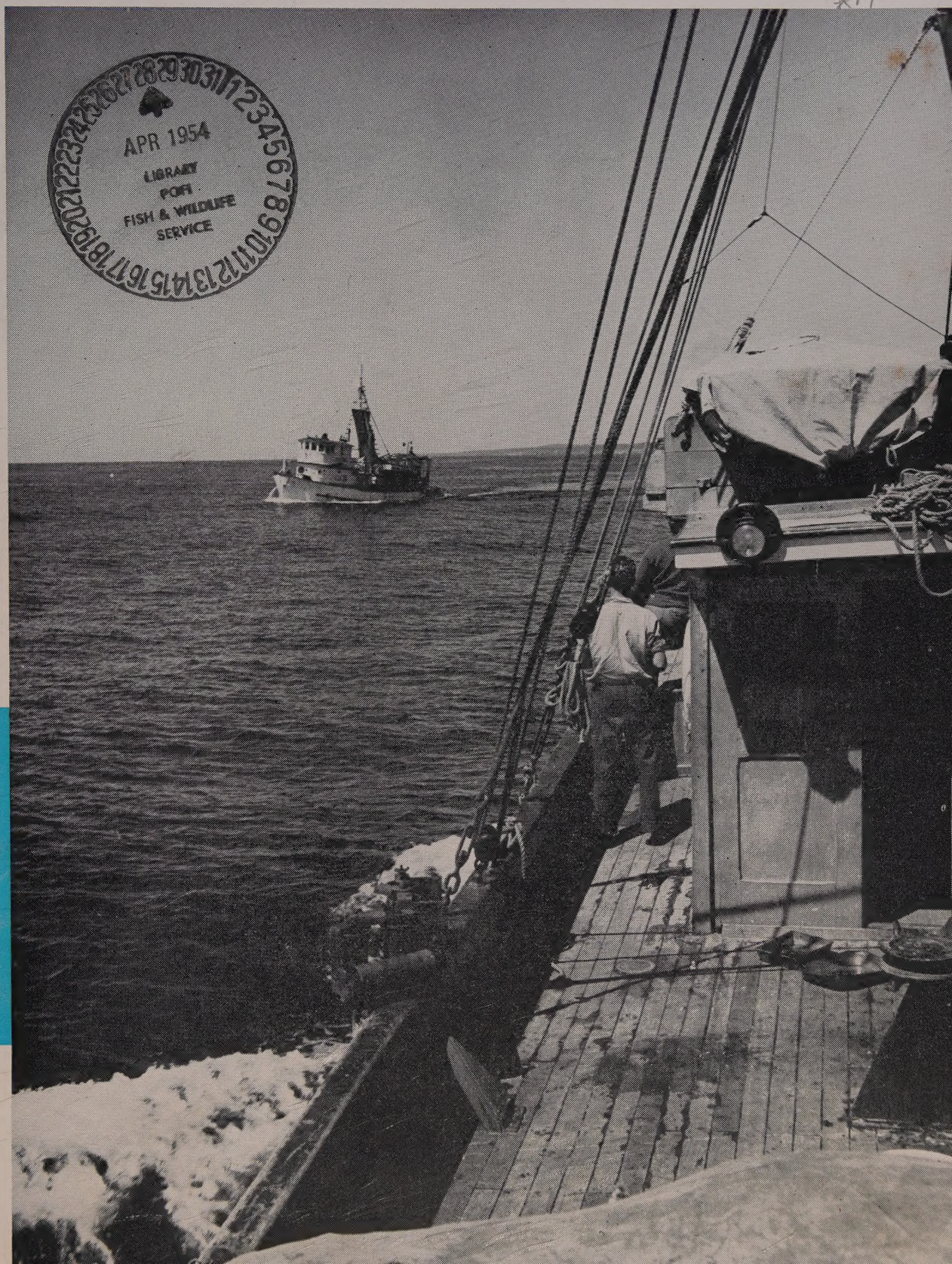
PAN AMERICAN fisherman

In This Issue . . .

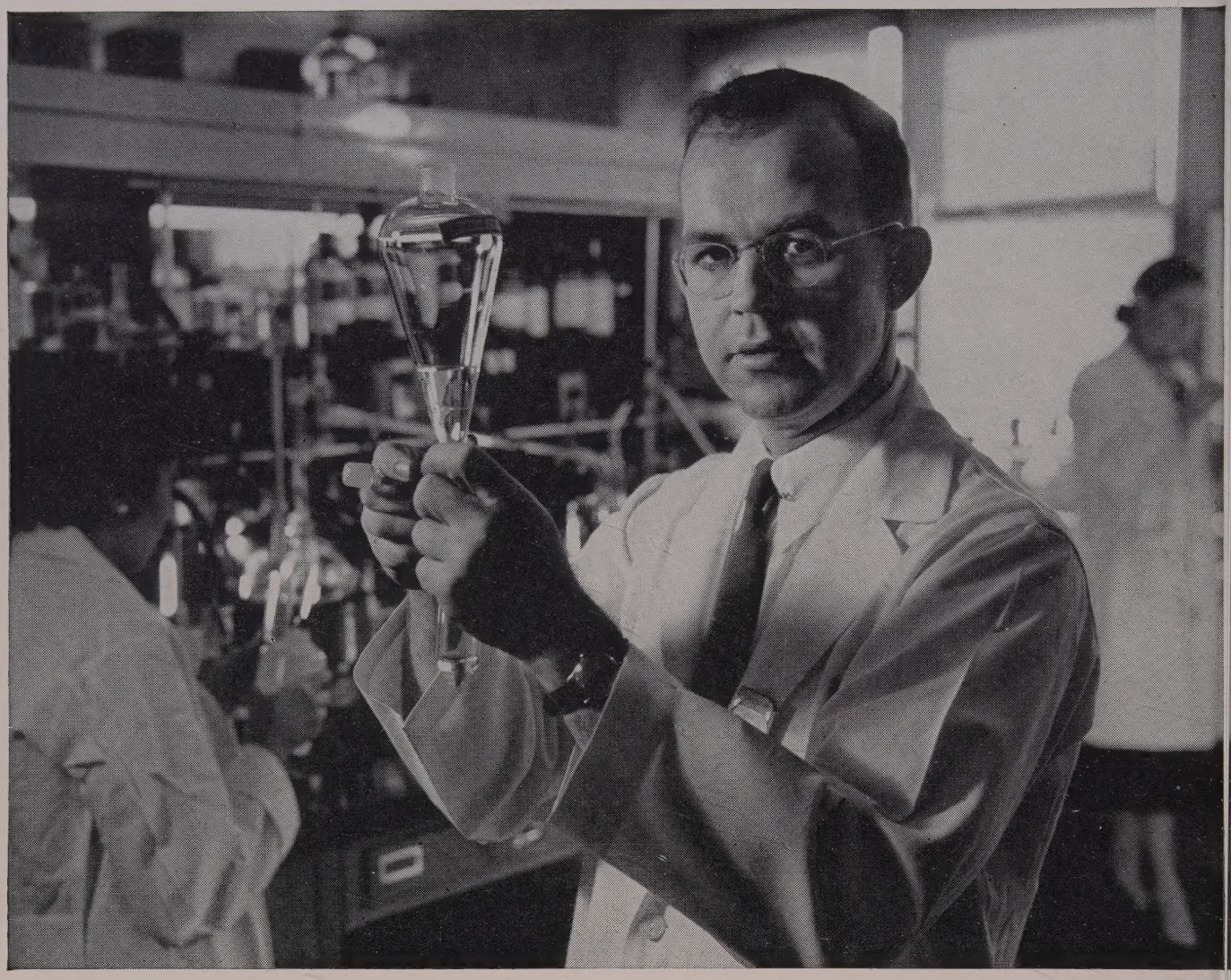
- ★ Fishery Imports and the Tariff
- ★ POFI Activities
- ★ Protest on Tariff Law Violations
- ★ FWS Annual Report

p. 9
10
*19



APR 1954
LIBRARY
POFI
FISH & WILDLIFE
SERVICE

50c A COPY
$3 A YEAR
★ ★ ★
APRIL
1954



PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD BEATTIE

What we still don't know about cancer

—and one of the reasons why

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, our knowledge of the nature of cancer, and how to treat it, has grown encouragingly. Patients, who would have been considered hopeless cases even five years ago, today are being completely cured. And even those who apply for treatment too late can usually live longer—and less painfully—because of modern palliative treatment.

All the same, there have been defeats as well as victories. We do not know—to take a single example—why so many more men are now dying from cancer of the lung. In 1933—just twenty years ago—lung cancer killed 2,252 men; in 1953, some 18,500. That's a great increase—which even our expanded population, and other known factors, can't possibly account for in full.

Well, why haven't we found more of the answers to cancer?

Not only because cancer is an immensely complex problem: difficult to diagnose, and difficult to treat; challenging to the best research minds.

All that is true enough. But there is another reason: *we do not* have enough money.

Last year your gifts to the American Cancer Society were more generous than ever before. But they were not enough.

You gave the Society almost twenty millions to fight a disease that—at present death rates—will kill twenty-three million living Americans.

Less than one dollar for each American destined to die from cancer. Much more is needed for research, for education, for clinics. Won't you please do *your* part . . . now?

American Cancer Society

Cancer
Man's cruelest
enemy
strike back
Give

GENTLEMEN:

☐ Please send me free information on cancer.

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of $..... to the cancer crusade.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Simply address the envelope:
CANCER c/o Postmaster, Name of Your Town

Commercial Fisheries

PRODUCTION TURBULENT

During Year 1953

Ups and downs marked the output of fishery products and byproducts in the United States and Alaska last year, according to a report made to Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay this week by John L. Farley, Director of the FAWS.

Declines occurred in the production of canned salmon, canned Maine sardines, canned Pacific and Jack Mackerel, and frozen products while there were gains in the output of canned tuna, canned shrimp, canned anchovies, fish meal, and fish oils.

The total pack of canned fishery products for human consumption was about 10 percent less than the 647,000,000 pounds packed in 1952.

The output of canned salmon came to about 3,900,000 cases, as against 4,464,000 cases in 1952.

The Maine Sardine pack amounted to approximately 2,000,000 cases, as compared with 3,531,000 cases in the previous year.

The production of canned Pacific and Jack mackered dropped to about 593,000 cases from the 1952 pack of 1,525,000 cases.

The tuna pack amounted to about 9,520,000 cases, or approximately 400,000 cases more than in the previous year, for an all-time high.

Production of canned shrimp showed an increase of about 10 percent over the 1952 pack of 818,000 cases.

The output of canned anchovies increased sharply, but this will have little effect on the over-all supply of canned fish for domestic consumption since most of this pack is exported.

The principal reasons given for production drops were failure of fish to appear in normal numbers and a lack of demand for certain products.

As a result of the declines in production, supplies of a number of items will be below normal in 1954.

Radio-active Fish?

The atomic age is catching up with the tuna industry. In Los Angeles Harbor in late March the U. S. Food and Drug Administration men, armed with Geiger counters, inspected a good many tons of tuna from Japanese waters for possible radioactivity. This was a result of recent H-bomb blasts in the South Pacific.

Apparently none of the fish had been close enough to become contaminated, but several Japanese fishermen claimed personal injury.

Much relieved that the Geiger counters didn't react were the crew of the MS Elizabeth Bakke, Norwegian motorship, which brought the first tuna here from Japanese waters.

Inspectors with an audience of several hundred spectators, held Geiger counters over each bucketful of tuna taken from the ship for canning.

The Van Camp Sea Food Co. at Terminal Island said it had canceled an order for 200 tons of Japanese tuna and will buy no more until convinced it is free of radioactivity.

In San Diego the Westgate-California Tuna Packing Co. announced it will only pay for Japanese tuna that passes radiation inspection.

FOR PROMPT ATTENTION
SALES · PARTS
REPAIRS · SERVICE

CATERPILLAR
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES

WOOD FREEMAN
METAL
MARINE
PILOT

BENDIX
depth
RECORDER

FEDERAL
PROPELLERS

Porter

RCA
RADIOMARINE
Radiotelephone
AND
Radio Direction Finder

Universal
100% MARINE
MOTORS

SHEPHERD
MARINE
2031 BELT STREET - SAN DIEGO
Phone Belmont 99471

How you can help us contact you faster

Ship-shore telephone calls will reach you faster—and you won't risk missing any—if you'll follow these two suggestions:

1. Tune in daily to the Marine Operator's broadcasts of calls being held.
2. Set up a listening schedule and tell friends and business associates the best hours to reach you.

For added convenience, put in selective signalling. Then operators can dial you direct. This eliminates the need of listening for calls other than your own.

Pacific Telephone

The San Diego Waterfront

By ROBERT K. LAWSON

Another Sinking

The $300,000 tuna clipper "Sun Voyager" capsized and sank in three minutes, 120 miles north of the Galapagos Islands, in another freak accident to the tuna fleet that claimed the lives of two San Diego fishermen, March 9.

Douglas W. Climo, chief engineer, and Barney Krimsky, cook, were both believed trapped below when the big clipper took a sudden list to port and rolled over. Neither body was recovered. The vessel is presumed to rest in about two to three hundred fathoms near the fishing bank off the coast of Peru. Both men are well-known fishermen who have been with the fleet some 10 or 15 years.

Reconstruction of the sinking, by surviving members of the crew and the Coast Guard, has so far produced no direct cause to account for the accident. It was said that water was being pumped into the holds, already frozen with fish, and that the inrush of warm (84°) water with the cold might possibly have sprung the plates and allowed the shaft alley and the engine room to flood. Other theories have been advanced, but no definite conclusions for the cause of the sinking have been reached.

The "Sun Voyager" arrived in San Diego from her last previous trip to the fishing banks on December 16 and underwent extensive overhaul, including scraping and painting of the bottom, at Campbell Machine Company before leaving on her last trip February 7. It was reported the vessel had about 15 tons of tuna aboard, and had been drift-fishing in water like a "mill-pond" just prior to the sinking. All hands had knocked off, except the engineer and cook, and were preparing to eat supper when the vessel took the sudden list without warning.

The "Sun Voyager" fished for the Van Camp Sea Food Company, in San Diego. She was built in Tacoma, Washington, in 1947, according to Jack Theodore, managing owner. Frank Moreno, of San Diego, was listed as the paper skipper, and his brother Carl was the fish captain on the fatal voyage.

Bombed Tuna

The United Press reported the Food and Drug Administration said it had ordered West Coast inspector to investigate all imports of tuna and shark meat caught in the Pacific atomic test area for radio-active contamination. The move covers the ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle Districts where such imports will be examined with geiger counters to determine radio-activity. The scientists believed any radio-activity in fish would be short-lived, and said there was no hazard in the consumption of edible fish caught outside the bomb test area.

Presumably, since most fish imported from Japan to this country arrives via the great circle route, to which the ports to the north would be closest, an inspection in the San Diego area would be unnecessary. Fish arriving at Southern California canneries from the north generally are transported either by freight or truck, and would therefore have been inspected at port of entry. All Southern California tuna clippers fish in ocean waters outside and south of the bomb area, except for a few exploratory vessels now in the Central South Pacific.

Canner's Stand

To reassure consumers where possible radio-active fish are concerned, the Van Camp Sea Food Company announced in San Pedro that they had cancelled an order for 200 tons of Japanese tuna. The firm said they will purchase no more until such time as they are assured the fish is safe from radiation. Another cannery, Westgate-California Tuna Packing Company, in San Diego, also stated they had advised their importers they will accept no Japanese tuna until it has passed radiation tests by Food and Drug Administration inspectors. The same cannery added they have no Japanese fish on order and that they have purchased but about 800 tons of Japanese sea food since January 1.

Customs

Frank Thornton, collector of customs at San Diego, said no fish were scheduled for delivery there in either the canned or frozen form from Japan. Thornton added that no action would be taken toward inspection of fish possibly damaged by the recent H-bomb tests until official orders were received from Washington. Tests have been conducted in northern ports since the March 1 hydrogen blast in the Marshall Islands.

Arrivals and Departures

A total of 24 tuna clippers arrived from the fishing banks to unload at Southern California canneries during the month of March. In the same period 31 vessels departed from Southern California ports. Closest estimate is that the fleet will deliver about 7,500 tons of tuna and skipjack to local canners for the month. Actual tabulations of deliveries are not yet complete.

Investigation of High Rate Imports

The Senate Finance Committee on March 8 adopted a resolution directing the Tariff Commission to make an investigation and report not later than December 1, 1954, with respect to each article being imported which in 1953 had an average equivalent duty rate of 50% or higher ad valorem. The report should show the limit to which a modification, imposition, or continuance of such rate of duty may be made or extended without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles; and (2) if increases in duties or additional import restrictions are required to avoid serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles, the minimum increases in duties or additional import restrictions required.

This study should be of some interest to the fishing industry, and in particular to tuna canners since the rate of duty on tuna canned in oil is 45% ad valorem, a rate which many free traders have denounced as being positively prohibitive despite the fact that substantial imports continue to come into the U. S.

PAN AMERICAN Fisherman

Published Monthly • *Established 1947*

Telephone 1560
Orange Savings Bank Bldg
ORANGE, CALIFORNIA

"BUSINESS MAGAZINE OF THE WEST COAST FISHERIES"

BRIANT SANDO—Editor and Publisher

ROBERT K. LAWSON
Associate Editor

BRANCH OFFICES

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
744 Jackson Place, N.W.
JOHN HARMS
Telephone National 8-4123

SAN DIEGO 1, CALIF.
2313 Columbia Street
ROBERT K. LAWSON
Telephone Belmont 3-3422

VOL. 8 — No. 9

APRIL

1954

STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS
Busco-Nestor Studios

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES

Richard S. Meyer
3137 Kelton Ave.
LOS ANGELES 34, CALIF.
Telephone Bradshaw 2-1456

A. S. Babcock Co.
605 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO 5, Calif.
Telephone Yukon 2-3954

Howard F. McClenahan
1010 Euclid Bldg.
CLEVELAND 15, OHIO
Telephone Prospect 1-6100

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
FWS Annual Report	9
Imports and the Tariff	10
Tariff Law Violators	14
Salmon Fishing Regulations	16
Tuna Below "Floor" Prices	17
POFI Activities	19
Ebb 'n Flow	20
The Globe	24
Japanese Developments	25

About This Issue . . .

It's longer than our usual article, but it covers the subject thoroughly: "Fishery Imports and the Tariff." When you finish reading this, and looking at its charts and tables, you'll be an expert on the subject.

*

Of course an expert wrote the article mentioned above... A. M. Sandberg in the headquarters office of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. It starts on page 10.

*

The protest by Southern California tuna packers on "Tariff Law Violators" is an important subject on page 14.

*

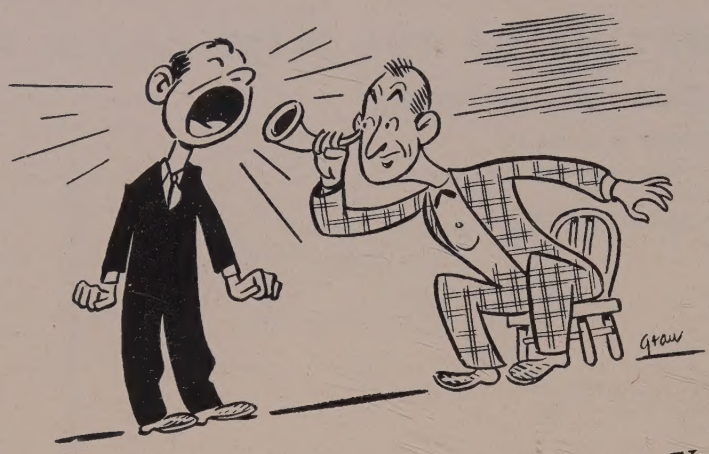
On page 4 you can cover "The San Diego Waterfront" with Bob Lawson's comments on current happenings.

*

And the front cover illustration shows the "Senibua," first American tuna clipper to visit Australian waters, photographed from the deck of the "Lucy Star," Australian purse-seiner. Australian official photograph.

Sando Publications: PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN • FRUIT & VEGETABLE REVIEW • MOTOR WEST

Pan American Fisherman is published monthly • Business and executive offices—Orange Savings Bank Building, Orange, California, telephone Orange 1560. Postmaster: Form 3579 requested. Subscription rates in the United States and possessions, one year $3.00; two years $5.00; five years $10.00. Canada $4.00 per year; all other countries $5.00 per year. Current copies 50c each; back numbers $1.00. In case of change of address, subscribers are requested to notify both the Post Office and us, and allow one month for change to take effect. Entered as second class matter March 12, 1953, at the Post Office at Orange, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Printed in U.S.A.



ARE YOU LISTENING?

★ Last year California fishermen led the nation by landing 1.3 billion pounds of fish and shellfish, valued at $81,605,112 to the fishermen.
—Report No. 393, Fish and Wildlife Service United States Department of the Interior

The above 81½ million dollars, after processing and passing the fish through trade channels to consumers, is estimated at more than 250 million dollars total valuation . . . most of which was the tuna and tunalike fishes of Southern California ports which are covered by this magazine most completely.

★

California Produces More Than One-Third of the Annual Seafood Catch of the U.S.

★

Advertise In

This is the only commercial fishing magazine published in the State of California . . .

Published Monthly

PAN AMERICAN fisherman

Established 1947

"Business Magazine of the West Coast Fisheries"

ORANGE • CALIFORNIA

Report from Washington

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

TUNA IMPORT DUTIES.--There is nothing to indicate now that the California industry will get relief from Japanese tuna imports this year.

A hard look at the facts shows that Congress will not get around to doing anything about raising tuna import duties. For one thing, the current session now is about half gone. All tuna duty bills still are in the various committees, with little chance they'll be reported out much before Congress leaves for home in July. For another thing, the Administration is on record as opposing any tariff increases which might be construed in a dim light by other countries.

Still another reason for the gloomy outlook for tariff relief is the fact that Congress has more major legislation ahead of it than some folks hereabouts think it has time to complete.

Although the odds now are going against tuna legislation this year, there still is time and a slim chance that something could be done. But in order to get action on tuna duty bills, it looks from here that the industry and its spokesmen in Washington will have to apply great pressure.

--o--

SENATE FISH UNIT.--Senator John Bricker, chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee, has finally appointed a Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife. The appointed Chairman of this committee is Sen. James H. Duff of Pennsylvania. Other members of the Duff subcommittee are Senators more familiar with off-shore fishing than the Chairman. The members are Butler of Maryland and Magnuson of Washington.

While the National Fisheries Institute says it has been assured that Sen. Duff is extremely interested in fishery matters, there is some indication that this interest relates primarily to inland fishing. As governor of Pennsylvania, Duff wrote wildlife conservation history. He is an out-door man by nature and did a great deal to improve the delights of the stream angler.

An attorney by profession, Duff can hardly be classed as a man versed in the problems of the tuna fisherman. However, he is a close associate of President Eisenhower, and is known as a fair-minded, progressive Republican. He could be expected to lend an attentive ear to tuna problems.

--o--

SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY BILL.--Senate hearings on the Saltonstall-Kennedy bill to provide about $4 million from tariff receipts annually to aid the fishing industry opened April 1 before the Duff Fish and Wildlife subcommittee. It is expected that the Duff committee will approve the measure before long. Big hurdle may be getting favorable treatment from the whole Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee.

Indications are that the bill would go a long way if fishing interests presented their case in strong terms at public hearings, when they are held. No date for hearings had been announced at press time.

--o--

RANDALL COMMISSION & TUNA.--If the recommendations of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy are carried out with respect to tuna import duties, there is little doubt in Washington that it would have drastic effects on the tuna industry.

An indication of this is presented in a recent study of the Commission's recommendations concerning fish. The Fish and Wildlife Service has just published a summary of fish that would be affected if tariffs are cut according to the Commission's suggestion.

According to the Fish and Wildlife summary, if the import levy on tuna in oil were dropped the maximum permissible, the result would be a "large increase" in oil tuna imports "at partial expense of other items such as tuna in brine and frozen." The Service says the duty on tuna in oil could be reduced from 45 percent to 22-1/2 percent. If the duty were reduced to the maximum allowed, the Service says imports of tuna in oil "may conceivably reach as high as 70 million pounds." Imports of this variety in 1952 amounted to 4.3 million pounds.

The figures on tuna, not in oil, and in airtight containers, also are revealing. The Service says that the duty can be reduced from 12-1/2 percent to 6-1/4 percent. This reduction in tariffs would result in "further" increases in imports of this variety of tuna pack. In 1952, imports totaled 19 million pounds.

Significant thing about the Fish and Wildlife figures is that tariff reductions would hit the tuna industry as hard or harder than any other segment of the fishing industry--depending upon the cut that tuna duties take.

Thing to remember is that these figures just show what is possible --not what is probable. Our educated guess is that while tuna duties will not be increased this year, neither will they be reduced. The figures just serve to outline the gravity of the situation. Congressmen who deal with such things should be thoroughly acquainted with the figures before they set out to cut tuna tariffs.

--o--

SURVEY-CHARTING MAY SUFFER.--The big drive to cut government expenses--while laudable generally--is going to hurt some people. For example, if proposed cuts in the Coast and Geodetic Survey appropriation are approved by Congress, expense cutting is going to hurt the fishing industry a great deal. The hurt will be of a long-term nature, rather than an immediate one.

The Administration wants to cut a whopping $1.8 million from Survey work for the year beginning in July. The National Fisheries Institute warns that this cut would deal a severe blow to the industry.

Here are some of the important items that this appropriations cut may mean: Loss of experienced personnel--perhaps permanently; the de-commissioning of the largest Coast and Geodetic Survey vessel, the

(Continued on page 21)

Fish and Wildlife Service
ANNUAL REPORT

INTERNATIONAL problems occupied an increasing share of attention in Pacific fishery research in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, Director John L. Farley stated in the Fish and Wildlife Service's annual report released today.

Salmon fishing and crab fishing have been resumed on the high seas of the North Pacific, and exploitation of the fisheries by Japan, Canada, and the United States was the subject of a new convention signed by the three governments. This convention became effective on June 12, 1953. A biologist aboard the Service's vessel *John H. Cobb* has been making biological studies near the western Aleutian Islands to determine whether the salmon stocks are of American or Asian origin, and to find the area of intermingling, if any. A biologist working with the Japanese crab fleet has been investigating the biology of the king crab.

Canadian and Service investigators are collaborating on a study to develop means of protecting salmon at an irrigation project on the Okanogan River in British Columbia. This Columbia River tributary supplies a large part of the valuable catch of blueback salmon in the United States fishery at Astoria, Oregon.

Service and Canadian biologists also collaborated in measuring herring spawning on the beaches of British Columbia and Alaska. This joint determination will increase the accuracy of catch forecasts.

In addition to its offshore salmon research, the vessel *John H. Cobb* conducted explorations in the northeastern Pacific for albacore tuna, deepwater bottom fish, Alaska herring, and shrimp.

Tuna in the Gulf

In the Gulf of Mexico, some encouragement for a new tuna industry was seen from the work of the exploratory vessel *Oregon*. Several kinds of tuna have been caught in the gulf and northern Caribbean. Good sources of live tuna bait were located, and more exploration of the tuna resource is scheduled.

Further exploration for New England bluefin tuna revealed that this species, of a size excellent for canning, was present over a wide area in the Gulf of Maine during the summer. Catches were made with Japanese-type long line gear used for the first time in domestic fishing.

Experiments in locating commercial fish by means of underwater listening devices were continued. An underwater television camera was developed for studying fishing gear in operation.

Home economists of the Service conducted 158 fish-cookery demonstrations for homemakers, institutional managers, and education groups. Extensive demonstration programs were carried on in cooperation with seven States, and in seven other States a limited number of demonstrations was given at "workshops," summer school sessions, and special meetings. Increases of up to 80% in the use of fishery products have resulted.

During fiscal year 1953, Fish and Wildlife Service technicians were carrying on fishery-development projects in Mexico, Peru, El Salvador, India, Iran, Liberia, Lebanon, Egypt, and Indonesia under the Point 4 Program. In addition, technologists made preliminary studies of fishery resources and industrial facilities in the Dominican Republic and Colombia.

The Service's enlarged law-enforcement staff made an enviable record in fiscal year 1953; apprehensions of violators and penalties for violations increased about 20%.

Under the Dingell-Johnson fish restoration program, the sum of $2,628,527 was allotted to the 48 States, Alaska, Hawiii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to defray costs of the Federal share of the projects selected by them. In all, 261 projects were approved. The year witnessed a sharp increase in the number of projects to create new fishing waters and to improve environments; 49 such restoration projects were approved. Work outlined in these projects called for the expenditure of $1,265,043, or 40% of the funds obligated by the States on program work during the year. *

Tariff on Canned Tuna in Brine

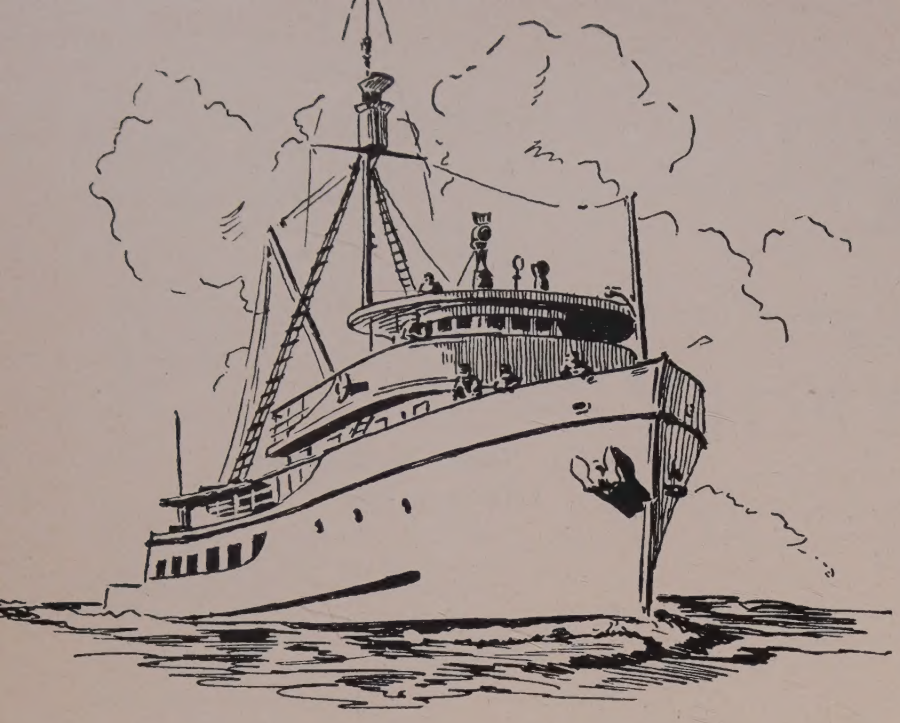
Serving notice that it is determined to pursue all possible avenues of protection against low duty imports of canned tuna in brine, the Tuna Research Foundation recently applied to the Commissioner of Customs for reclassification of the item to the higher ad valorem duty rate of 25%.

In its request, the Foundation pointed out that the Icelandic Trade Agreement, which came into force in 1943, should never have been interpreted as being applicable to tuna canned in brine, since the agreement clearly specified that the concessions granted applied only to "articles the growth, produce or manufacture of Iceland . . ."; that tuna is not and never has been produced or manufactured in Iceland.

The communication further pointed out that had it been the intention of the United States actually to grant a concession to anyone on imports of tuna canned in brine, the logical place to have made such a concession would have been in the trade agreement with Mexico, the negotiation of which was being conducted simultaneously with the Icelandic negotiations and in which a concession was granted on canned tuna in oil.

The Foundation further pointed out that since such a product as tuna canned in brine was not produced at that time and therefore could not have been an article of commerce, it is certain that there was no intention on the part of the United States to grant any such concession.

The tuna canning industry has asserted that it will not rest until the tariff on tuna in brine is brought to a level more comparable to the rate on tuna in oil. If one step fails, another will be taken. As E. L. Morris phrased the problem last spring when testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, "the present setup is just as illogical as having a 45% tariff on black shoes and a 12½% tariff on brown shoes."



Fishery IMPORTS *and the* TARIFF

By A. M. SANDBERG

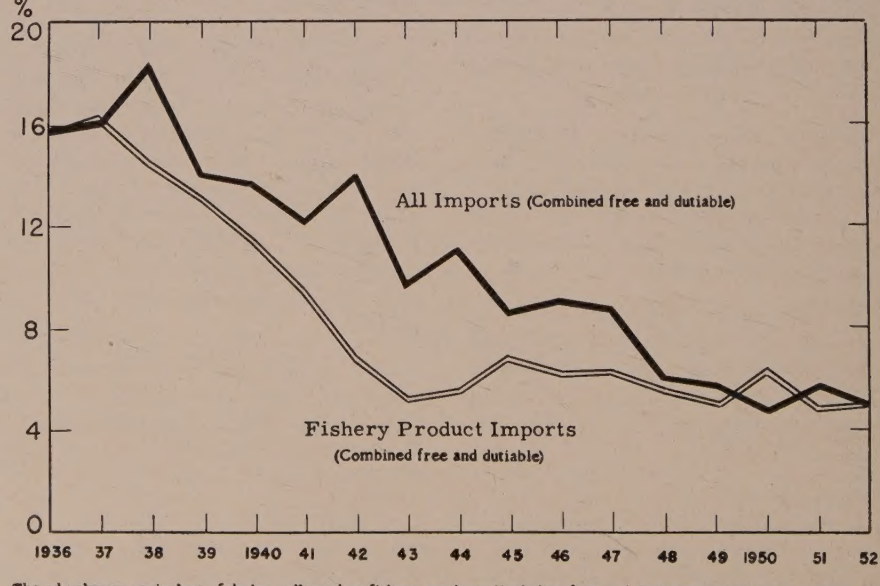
OUR imports of fishery products have been increasing constantly since the end of World War II. They are now greater than they have ever been before. The free world countries generally look to the United States as a lucrative and desirable market for their products. Since fishery products are among those which they can readily produce and sell in competition with United States industry, the growth of imports seems likely to continue.

The probability that the tonnage of imported fishery products will continue to increase is causing no little apprehension on the part of some domestic fishermen, vessel owners, processors, and distributors. Faced with generally increased imports, decreased exports, and reduced import duties, various segments of the industry have, since 1946, initiated many actions before the Congress and the Tariff Commission to obtain some measure of relief. Other segments of the industry, however, have felt that increased imports should be favored in the interest of proper maintenance of fish consumption. The industry, itself far from being united in this matter has, in general, faced administrative and legislative policies, usually inclined toward removal of international trade barriers.

Today the United States is one of the greatest and freest markets in the world. Its average tariff rate for all dutiable imports received, calculated on an ad valorem equivalent basis, has been reduced from a high of 59% in 1932 to 12.2% in 1952. Moreover, about 60% of total United States imports today enter free of duty. The average ad valorem equivalent for combined free and dutiable imports has been reduced from 18% in the four years 1931-34 to 5.1% in 1952, or by 72%. During this period inflation has reduced the purchase values of the dollar only by about 48%.

About half the trade of nations of the free world is subject to restrictions as to quantities that may be imported. The only exceptions of importance are the major part of imports into the United States and other dollar countries. In the United States, quota limitations on agricultural products, the production of which is maintained under support programs, permits only limited imports in certain of these fields. United States imports of fishery products are unhampered by any such limitations.

Chart 1.--Ad Valorem Equivalent of Duty Collected on All Imports and on Fishery Products, 1936-1952



The ad valorem equivalent of duties collected on fishery products (including free and dutiable) declined at a greater rate than that for all imports but since 1947 the two have reached a relatively comparable level. Rising prices and values have been an important cause of this change.

Source: Compiled from Bureau of Census and Bureau of Customs data.

Mr. Sandberg is in the Economics and Cooperative Marketing Section, Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Incidence of United States Tariff Rates for Fishery Products

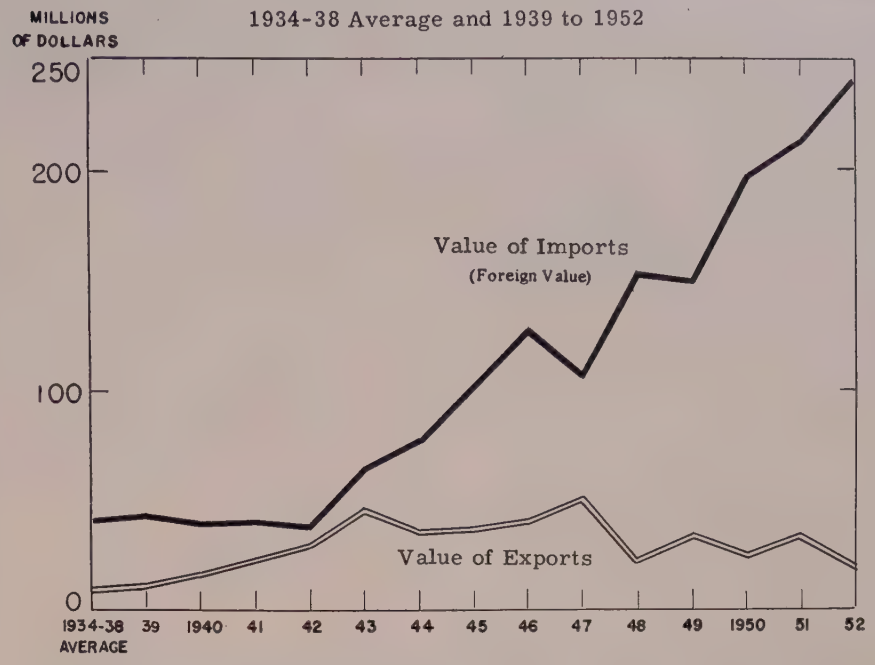
The average ad valorem equivalent for all dutiable fishery products imported in 1952 was about 8.5 percent, considerably below the 12.2 percent average for all dutiable commodities. The average ad valorem equivalent for all fishery products, combining free and dutiable imports, was 5.0 percent in 1952. This was a reduction of 68 percent from the 15.5 percent average ad valorem equivalent of the three years 1936-38. (Chart I)

Increase in Fishery Product Imports

United States imports of fishery products during 1952, the last year for which complete data are available, totaled $240,428,817, foreign value*, an increase in value of 32 percent over 1951 and six times that of the 1934-1938 average. (Chart 2)

[1]Market value or price in the country of exportation, including costs of usual containers and charges incidental to placing the merchandise at the port of exportation ready for shipment to the United States. Does not include ocean freight, insurance, consular fee or other charges incidental to delivery to the United States. Virtually all fishery products are dutiable on the basis of foreign value. Canned clams (except razor clams) in combination with other substances (except clam chowder) are dutiable at the American selling price, which is the price in the United States of the competitive domestic article. Imports of this item in 1952 were valued at $154,917.

Chart 2.--Value of United States Imports and Exports of Fishery Products, 1934-38 Average and 1939 to 1952



The 1952 dollar value of imports of fishery products exceeded that of exports by $218,482,000. The value of fishery product imports has increased from an average of $39,751,000 in the five year period 1934-38 to $240,429,000 in 1952, a gain of 500 percent. The value of exports averaged $14,426,000 in the prewar period and $21,947,000 in 1952, an increase of 52 percent.

Source: Compiled from Bureau of Census data.

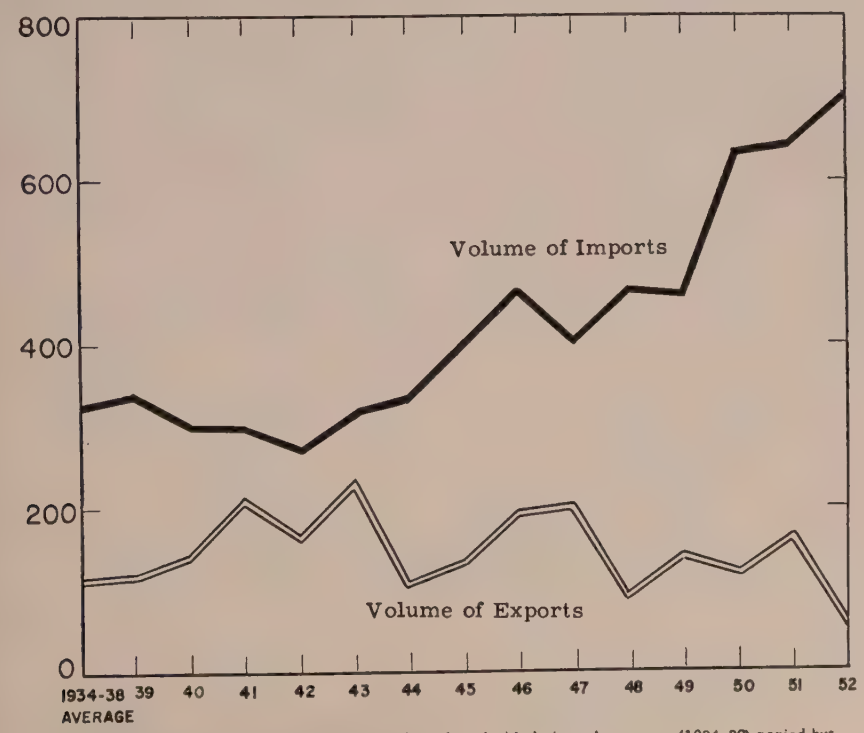
Imports of edible fishery products in 1952 were more than double, in quantity, the annual average of such imports received during the period 1934-1938.

Among the major items showing increases were frozen tuna, up 6½ times; canned tuna and tunalike fish, up 3½ times; fresh and frozen fish fillets, up 21 times; and fish meal, up 3¼ times. (Table 1)

Decline in Fishery Product Exports

United States fishery exports in 1952 were 39 percent below 1951 in value and only 52 percent above the 1934-38 average. Exports of edible fishery products were 48 percent below the prewar average in quantity. Canned fish exports were considerably below the prewar average as were the frozen and cured fish categories. Fish oil exports, however, were far above prewar totals. (Table 2)

Chart 3.--Volume of United States Imports and Exports of Edible Fishery Products, 1934-38 Average and 1939 to 1952



The volume of imports of edible fishery products has doubled since the prewar (1934-38) period but the volume of exports has declined by a half.

Source: Compiled from Bureau of Census data.

Tariff Status of Fishery Products in 1952

The tariff status of fishery products has been strongly influenced by trade agreements since 1935. About 79 percent of the value of dutiable imports of fishery products in 1952 were subject to reduced rates of duty as a result of trade agreement concessions in effect on January 1, 1953. (Chart 4)

Another 12 percent were subject to rates which were bound against increase. Only 8½ percent of the value of dutiable imports were not subject to any concession. (Table 3)

Imports and Tariffs . . .

(Continued from page 11)

Dutiable imports, valued at $141,323,057 in 1952 accounted for 59 percent of the total value of all fishery imports.

Rising prices have caused a substantial reduction in the level of import duties over and above any reduction that has been made in the actual rates of duties. The reason for this development is that specific rates of duty, assessed on a cents-per-unit basis, remained the same or have been lowered while the value of the product has increased since prewar. About 65 percent of the value of dutiable imports of fishery products entered in 1952 under tariff classifications bearing specific rates of duty. For many fishery items, the reduction in the ad valorem equivalent has caused a significant decrease in the protective effect of their duties.

About 41 percent of the value of imports of fishery products in 1952 entered free of duty. When total free and dutiable fishery imports are considered, the imports at reduced rates of duty accounted for 46.7 percent of the total value of fishery imports. About 7 percent was bound at the full rate duty. Only 5 percent was not subject to any trade agreement duty concession, and about 13 percent of the value consisted of free of duty items not subject to binding against increase. Summarizing, a total of 18 percent was not subject to any trade agreement concession. (Table 4)

In 1934, before any trade agreement and before rising prices reduced the effective level of the specific duties, 52 percent of the value of dutiable imports entered under these duties and 48 percent under ad valorem rates of duty. Chart 5 shows the comparison between 1934 and 1952 for combined free and dutiable imports.

Tariff Status of Certain Principal Fishery Products Imports

Since 1930, almost all of the tariff rates on the principal fishery products imports have been reduced by 50 percent or more, and many have been reduced by the maximum allowable of 75 percent. These include fresh, frozen, canned, pickled, salted, kippered or smoked items. Only three canned products have not been reduced; two of these are bound against increases. (Table 5, page 18)

Table 1—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FISHERY PRODUCTS

(1952 and Prewar Average)

ITEM	1934-38 Annual Average 000 lbs.	1934-38 Annual Average 000 dollars	1952 000 lbs.	1952 000 dollars
Fresh or frozen fish:				
Fillets	7,525	752	160,274	38,621
Tuna	9,187	557	69,003	9,275
Other	116,187	7,342	171,141	34,165
Total	132,899	8,651	400,418	82,061
Fresh or frozen shellfish:				
Lobsters	12,053	2,519	39,011	23,717
Shrimp	1,885	164	38,471	18,505
Other	15,239	1,017	20,813	4,058
Total	29,177	3,700	98,295	46,280
Canned:				
Sardines[1]	37,680	4,338	30,982	9,609
Tuna and tunalike fish	8,308	1,385	37,133	11,997
Salmon	2,596	169	9,544	3,215
Other	20,091	5,500	24,835	14,269
Total	68,675	11,392	102,494	39,090
Cured, etc.	99,089	4,906	103,911	15,690
Total edible products	329,840	28,649	705,118	183,121
	000 gals.		000 gals.	
Fish and marine animal oils	11,738	5,255	10,986	13,420
	000 tons		000 tons	
Fish scrap and meal	48	1,600	204	24,305
Other non-edible	.....	4,247	.....	19,583
Total non-edible	.....	11,102	.....	57,308
Total imports	.....	39,751	.....	240,429

[1]Includes some herring.
SOURCE: Compiled from Bureau of Census data.

Table 2—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED FISHERY PRODUCTS

(1952 and Prewar Average)

ITEM	1934-38 Annual Average 000 lbs.	1934-38 Annual Average 000 dollars	1952 000 lbs.	1952 000 dollars
Fresh of frozen fish and shellfish	14,785	1,344	5,452	2,023
Canned:				
Salmon	43,908	6,784	1,428	820
Sardines	42,820	2,888	39,870	7,874
Tuna	(1)	(1)	411	196
Other canned	8,726	1,239	13,492	3,956
Total canned	95,454	10,911	55,201	12,846
Cured, etc., total	8,081	1,026	1,403	642
Total, edible products	118,320	13,281	62,056	15,511
Fish and marine animal oil	[2] 2,468	[2] 279	44,155	3,577
Other non-edible	.....	866	.....	2,869
Total, non-edible	.....	1,145	.....	6,436
Total exports	.....	14,426	.....	21,947

[1]Included with other canned.
[2]1935-39 average.
SOURCE: Compiled from Bureau of Census data.

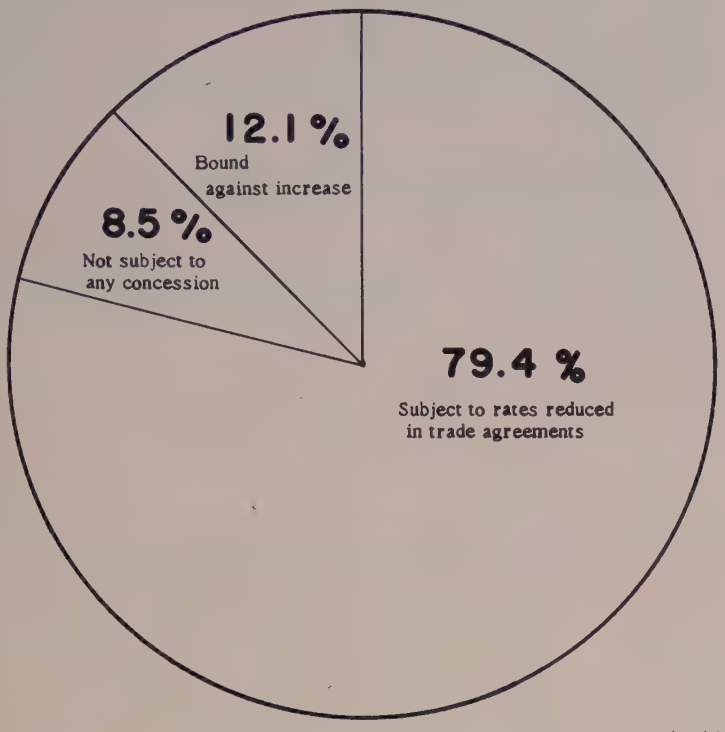
Table 3—DUTIABLE IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1952

ITEM	Foreign Value	Percentage of total
Reduced duty applicable to	$112,265,689	79.4
Bound at full rate	17,037,080	12.1
Dutiable but not subject to any concession	12,020,288	8.5
Total dutiable	$141,323,057	100.0

Table 4—FREE AND DUTIABLE IMPORTS OF ALL FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1952

ITEM	Foreign Value	Percentage of total
Reduced duty applicable to	$112,265,689	46.7
Bound at full rate	17,037,080	7.1
Dutiable but not subject to any concession	12,020,288	5.0
Free of duty—not bound	30,960,589	12.9
Free of duty—bound	68,145,171	28.3
Total, free and dutiable	$240,428,817	100

Chart 4.--Tariff Status of Dutiable Fishery Products, 1952



1952 Value of Dutiable Imports of Fishery Products: $141,323,057

Source: Compiled from Bureau of Census data.

The Demand for More Liberal Import Policies

The effective level of the United States tariff rates, as previously stated, has been reduced steadily since about 1934. Yet, never in American history have so many leaders of American business, labor, and agriculture publicly advocated programs of greater international trade, including more liberal import policies.

Relief from Imports Sought

When the question of reciprocal trade affecting fishery products has been discussed in public hearings, that part of the domestic industry asking relief often has contended that foreign fishermen were paid lower wages, had other lower costs of operation, were favored by substantial bounties from their governments, and therefore could undersell the American fishermen. Such arguments, used with varying degrees of success in the past, have been of little avail in recent years before authorities entrusted with the legislative, regulatory, and advisory functions in tariff matters.

Escape Clause Actions

Section 7 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951 provides for an escape from a tariff concession in the case imports have increased, due to such concession, in such quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry. Investigations instituted under Section 7 by the Tariff Commission are listed below. The Commission has reported no serious injury caused or threatened as a result of concessions in the first two cases, Investigations Nos. 5 and 9. Investigation No. 25 is under consideration in the Commission and is expected to be reported upon before May 27, 1954.

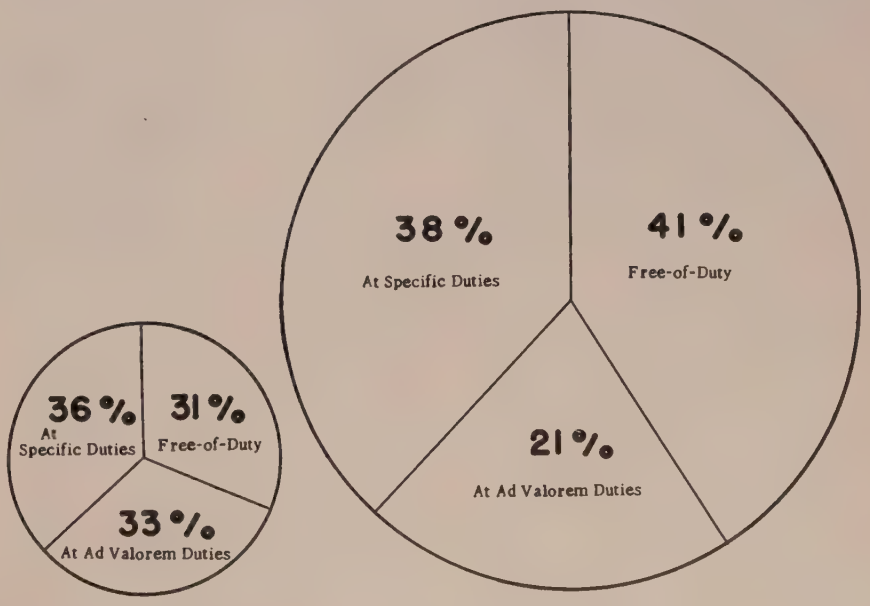
Conflicts Within the Fishing Industry

In the fishing industry we have found that we cannot operate wholly aloof from the rest of the world. Today, modern contrivances enable nations to draw their needs more fully from resources in all corners of the world. Fishing vessels of many flags frequently meet on common fishing grounds. Migratory fishes respect no national boundaries nor territorial waters. At many points in the world the fishery interests of two or more nations meet. Because of such significant considerations, the international trading arrangements which allow fishery products to move across national borders take on special importance.

Fishing is a peculiar, extremely sensitive trade. The risks are very great; the catch is variable and uncertain. The vagaries of nature are perhaps more influential on fishing results than any other extractive industry. Gluts and scarcities result in a high degree of instability in the market. Only in recent years technological progress has enabled the industry to avoid or retard, to an

(Continued on page 18)

Chart 5.--Comparison of Value of Imports of Fishery Products under Specific, Ad Valorem, and Free-of-Duty Tariff Treatment, 1934 and 1952



1934: $30,789,995

1952: $240,428,817

Source: Compiled from Bureau of Census Data.

Tuna Packers Protest

Tariff Law Violations

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA tuna packers recently showed their determination to prevent unfair trading of Japanese imports. In a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, they urged prompt and complete enforcement of the customs laws so as to prevent evasion of the "check price" system imposed by the Japanese government on exports of canned tuna.

According to recent published reports, Japanese exporters have been obtaining consular invoices on shipments of canned tuna and crabmeat, quoting as the "check prices" established by the Japanese government for such products, which the U.S. importers would present to customs officials when clearing the merchandise through customs. Subsequently the importers would receive a rebate in some form for the difference between the "check price" and the actual price. When the Bureau of Customs learned what was taking place, it commenced action against all such shipments; Section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930 makes such practices illegal and provides for seizure of the goods as penalty.

The importers thereupon enlisted the assistance of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the president of which wrote to Treasury Secretary Humphrey requesting that such violations be overlooked. The Chamber of Commerce based its appeal, in part, on the fact that there was no loss of revenue to the United States; that on the contrary, duties paid were actually higher than if the true price had been declared. The Chamber, however, made one rather unusual excuse for the importers' actions in its letter, as follows:

"1. On many Japanese articles, including canned tunafish, crabmeat . . . there has been a Japanese government floor or check price and in some instances, such as tuna, there has been in addition an Association floor price. Due to the condition of the market it has been possible for the United States importers to purchase at prices slightly below Government floor prices or Association floor prices. However, to secure a Japanese export license it has been necessary that Japanese exporters show the full floor price on the United States Consular and Commercial invoices. These floor prices have been, in all such instances, higher than the actual purchase price . . . "

The point made by the Chamber is exactly the reason why the Japanese government set up the "check price" system. Another point is that the reference to the "market" price is ridiculous since in Japan the "market" price for exports cannot be below the "check price" by government edict, and during the period when these violations are reported to have occurred, the market price in the United States has been firm and rising, according to all published reports. If anything, the recent advances in the "check prices" ordered by the Japanese government have lagged behind the market.

Unfortunately, even the U.S. embassy in Tokyo, because it lacks the services of a qualified fishery attache, has been badly hoodwinked by the people involved an recently advised the State Department that it was discussing the matter with the Japanese government in an effort to obviate future difficulties of a similar nature. It is believed, however, that the Department has advised the Embassy to hold off, since there may be factors involved with which the Embassy is unfamiliar.

The text of a letter from the Tuna Research Foundation to Treasury Secretary Humphrey follows:
"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"It has come to our attention through the press of both Japan and the United States that you have been requested to delay the application of penalties under customs regulations against United States importers of Japanese goods, principally canned fish, for falsifying import documents in violation of Section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

"Our concern is in imports of canned fish, particularly tuna canned in brine. Japanese tuna canners are required to market their export product through one organization, the Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Company. Thus, a monopoly is set up which controls that marketing in export of all Japanese produced canned tuna and one which also fixes prices at which it can be sold.

"When the price is fixed it is impossible to secure an export license from the Japanese Government at a lesser price than that set by the Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Company, inasmuch as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, an official agency of the Japanese government, establishes this price as the official government "floor price". This so-called "floor price" is set without regard to selling price in the United States and is generally higher, probably to ease charges that Japanese canned tuna is being "dumped" in the United States market, even though it actually is being sold at prices a fifth to a third less than domestic packed tuna can be sold.

"The United States importer submits customs documents showing the Japanese "floor price" and pays duties at that value. However, when sold at a lesser price to the American trade which is frequently the case, a rebate is paid by the Japanese seller amounting to the difference between the "floor price" and the actual selling price. This clearly establishes that the "floor price" is fiction and merely constitutes window dressing behind which dumping continues.

"It can be contended that no loss has accrued to the United States, since the valuation upon which duty is collected is higher than actually due. However, the law has been violated and proper penalties should be assessed. While in this particular transaction it works in favor of a higher duty, there is no guarantee that the reverse could not happen in future transactions.

"The United States canned tuna industry is having great difficulty contending with the sharply rising volume of Japanese canned tuna imports already without also having to contend with chicanery and sharp practice.

"Consequently, we request that the proper penalties be promptly applied, and in full, against those who wilfully violate the provisions of the law governing import declarations.

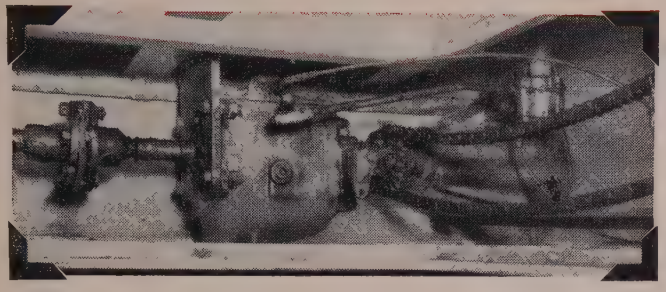
"Your active interest and your comment in this matter will be greatly appreciated." ✶

STANDARD ENGINEER'S REPORT

DATA

LUBRICANT	RPM Gear Lubricant
UNIT	Fishing boat – "Jimmy Boy" transmission & differentials
OPERATION	Hoisting nets
CONDITIONS	Heavy drag on gears, salt water
OWNER	Frank Iacono, San Pedro, Calif.

Wear cut in net-hoist gears under tough conditions!



THIS GEAR ASSEMBLY, lubricated with RPM Gear Lubricant, is used to operate the net-hoist on the Fish Boat, Jimmy Boy, owned by Frank Iacono, San Pedro, Calif. Located under the deck, the gear case is often completely surrounded by wet fish and dripping salt water. Since using RPM Gear Lubricant, however, there has been no appreciable gear or bearing wear of any kind.

THE JIMMY BOY is 37½ feet long with a 12 foot beam, and is powered by a 3 cyl. GMC diesel. She fishes at night, mostly for mackerel and sardines.

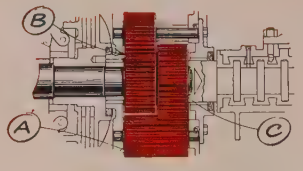
HAULING IN SEVERAL TONS of fish every night is the job of this gurdy, here demonstrated by Mr. Iacono, who says, "We use RPM Gear Lubricant in both our net-hoist gears and the transmission on our engine, and never have trouble of any kind." Lubricant in the hoist gear assembly is changed about every six months. Rollers are used to help keep nets clear of gunwale.

REMARKS: Because RPM Gear Lubricant has very high oiliness qualities and stability, provides a tough lubricating film, it is especially valuable for the lubrication of all conventional gears in all types of installations. It is also recommended for bronze worm gears. (For hypoids of all kinds, RPM Multi-Service Gear Lubricant is recommended.)

RPM

TRADEMARK "RPM" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

How RPM Gear Lubricant reduces upkeep costs on marine gears



RPM Gear Lubricant in marine transmissions will prevent excessive bearing and gear wear. It comes in viscosity grades to meet all conditions.

A. Contains foam inhibitor—prevents retention of air whipped into lubricant by gears and building up pressure.

B. Oiliness compound helps provide tough lubricating film—withstands shock and over loads and prevents wear.

C. High resistance to oxidation prevents thickening; assures lubrication in extreme temperatures.

STANDARD TECHNICAL SERVICE checked this product performance. For expert help on lubrication or fuel problems, call your Standard Fuel and Lubricant Engineer or Representative; or write Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush St., San Francisco.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Salmon Fishing Regulations

Alaska salmon operators and fishermen have joined with the Department of the Interior in unprecedented conservation measures for 1954, designed to aid in restoring the pink salmon runs in Territorial waters, Secretary Douglas McKay has announced.

The measures include the closing of more than half the fish traps in southeast Alaska and a virtual halt for a two year period in pink salmon fishing in Prince William Sound.

Bristol Bay operators, fishing for red salmon, have voluntarily curtailed the amount of gear to be used in 1954.

A quota of 50,000 barrels, about half the annual take in recent years, is placed on the herring catch in southeastern Alaska. Use of mechanical drum-seines is barred in the southeastern Territorial waters.

The run of pink salmon in Alaska waters has been seriously depleted in recent years. Results of the 1953 season were among the poorest on record.

The herring fishery of Southeastern Alaska has been at low ebb for the last four years, producing only about 100,000 barrels in each of these years. A regulation against the taking of herring for any purpose other than bait was considered. Biological studies, however, indicated that the lack of herring was not due to overfishing but was related to survival of the various year-classes comprising the stocks of this area. The entering year-class in 1954 is expected to be larger than in any recent year.

To permit continuity in sampling operations, the 1954 regulations place a quota of 50,000 barrels on the take of herring. This is about half the annual take of recent years and only slightly more than last year's take for the bait fishery alone. This small quota will permit a safe operation and continued study until the herring stocks increase.

Major changes in last year's regulations are as follows:

1. In Bristol Bay, the size of the fishing districts has been drastically reduced so that fishing within each district will be confined to local runs and thus can be more properly controlled by weir count. In addition, any migration of fishing boats from one district of Bristol Bay to another will require a 48-hour waiting period. This has been incorporated in the regulations in order to discourage indiscriminate migration from district to district. In addition, all fishing, except in Port Heiden, has been prohibited in the eastern portion of the Peninsula district on the approach routes of the runs to Bristol Bay.

2. In the Alaska Peninsula area, it has been necessary to close the eastern portion of the southside of the Peninsula because of the extremely poor condition of the pink salmon runs there.

3. In the Kodiak area, it has been possible to reduce the 2-week midseason closed period to one week in anticipation of much improved runs of pinks.

4. In the Cook Inlet area, no changes of major importance have been made. Fishing will again be on the basis of 2 days per week.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has explored the possibility of reducing the effort in Cook Inlet to one-half in order to provide for a longer fishing week and better distribution to the spawning grounds. In attempting to implement this objective, however, no means of reducing the fishing effort equally among the various forms of gear could be found, and the matter was accordingly deferred for at least another year until it can be studied at greater length.

5. The pink salmon runs in Prince William Sound are in a very depleted condition and it is proposed by the Service to close fishing in that area for the next two years, except in the Eshamy section. The small red salmon run in that section is in good condition and since the catch is controlled by weir count, this district is left open.

6. In the Copper River area, a continuous season from May 1 to September 18 has been provided. This should help in small measure to compensate to Cordova fishermen for closure of the pink salmon fishery in Prince William Sound during the next 2 years.

7. In southeastern Alaska, the fishing effort will be reduced about 50% for a two-year period to rehabilitate the seriously depleted pink salmon runs in that area. During 1954, 148 of the 266 trap sites in the region will be closed, and the number of bays closed to purse seine fishing will be greatly increased.

Seasons in this area have been adjusted to open and close earlier and extend over a longer period, permitting a greater take of early-run red and chum salmon and thus compensate the fishing industry in some degree for the closure of traps and seining grounds. At the same time, the Fish and Wildlife Service will step up its streamguard program so that catches sacrificed by the trap operators and seiners will not be lost to poachers.

8. It has been necessary for the Fish and Wildlife Service to restrict the use of so-called "drum-seines" in southeastern Alaska. Experience in British Columbia and Puget Sound indicates that the use of mechanical drums increase the effectiveness of purse seine gear, particularly at times when salmon are relatively scarce, because of the greatly increased number of sets which may be made per day. It is believed that the use of drums should not be permitted while the pink salmon restoration program is under way. *

Boat Registrations

Every boat used for commercial fishing in California, whether it's a rowboat or a seagoing clipper, must be registered with the Department of Fish and Game this year.

The registration fee, set by the 1953 Legislature, is $10.

The new law goes into effect April 1. Its purpose is to spread the cost of fisheries surveys and management more equally among users of the State's fish resources.

The law applies not only to full-time commercial fishermen but also to seasonal operators who fish commercially only during the peak times of the year.

Fishermen who take minnows or rough "trash" fish in any public waters, and owners of boats with inboard motors on which sportsfishermen are carried for hire, must all register their boats and pay their fee.

Registration certificates are available at all offices and agencies of the Department of Fish and Game.

Japanese Exporters

SELL CANNED TUNA

Below "Floor" Prices

Japanese tuna exporters have been selling canned tuna at prices lower than the check ("floor") prices established by the Japanese Government, a U. S. Embassy dispatch from Tokyo reports. It is believed that Japanese exporters have been rebating the difference between the Japanese "floor" or invoice prices and the actual selling prices to United States importers of canned tuna.

Reports indicate that a situation has arisen whereby United States importers of Japanese canned tuna into California have become liable to penalties for violation of Section 592 of the United States Tariff Act of 1930 by buying tuna at prices lower than those shown on consular invoices and receiving rebates for the difference.

The Embassy at Tokyo pointed out that the Japanese Government, in its concern to keep and increase its tuna market in the United States, is most anxious to avoid any implication of "dumping" canned tuna in that market. To this end it has voluntarily imposed both quota and floor-price limitations on its tuna exporters. The floor prices, which are normally intended to be slightly under the prevailing market prices, must be shown on the consular invoices in order to secure export licenses.

It would appear that the Japanese Government's export system is not sufficiently flexible to permit quick adjustment to market fluctuations and that on occasion the floor price has been higher than the going market price. In such cases the exporters were obliged to refund the difference to the importer and the consular invoice became a "false statement" within the language of Section 592. even though the revenues suffered no loss.

The establishment of floor prices was a voluntary act on the part of the Japanese Government intended to preclude "dumping" of Japanese canned tuna at prices out of line with United States prices for domestic tuna. However, in its administration, through lack of flexibility, it has involved the importer in violations of the United States' tariff laws under circumstances beyond his control and without intent on his part to deceive or defraud. The Embassy is discussing this with the appropriate officials of the Japanese Government in an effort to obviate future difficulties of a similar nature.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has requested the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury to refrain from enforcing Section 592 in these cases.

Salute to Seafoods

The NBC-Television program "Mister Peepers" paid special tribute to the seafoods industry during its program on Sunday, March 14. Many of the nation's leading brands of packaged fish and prepared frozen seafoods were featured on the program, sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company, producer of aluminum-foil packages and labels widely used in the industry. Special emphasis was given to the nutritive values of seafoods.

CIA. MARITIMA,
INDUSTRIAL y MERCANTIL, S.A.

Productos de Pesca, Enlatados
Transportes Maritimos

PLANTA EMPACADORA ESTABLECIDA EN BAHIA TORTUGAS, BAJA CALIFORNIA; TRANSPORTE DE PASAJEROS Y CARGA ENTRE LOS PRINCIPALES PUERTOS DEL LITORAL DEL PACIFICO.

Contando para ello con el buque motor nacional "Ensenada II," adquirido en EE. UU. AA., con capacidad para 400 tonedalas.

Distribuidores para la Republica Mexicana, de los productos de

PESQUERA DEL PACIFICO
S. DE R. L.
ENSENADA, BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

MAKE YOUR MONEY GO FURTHER . . . with Sawyer's

"FROG" ® BRAND

FISHERMEN'S SUITS

Sawyer's Neoprene Latex Fishermen's suits give you 100% protection against Salt Water, Gasoline, Chemicals, Rubbing, Scraping and Snagging.

Your best dollar value —

Quality base fabrics are saturated and coated inside and out with specially-prepared Neoprene Latex
Interlocked seams, double sewn, extra heavy stitching
Anchor fastenings won't rip; (buttons or ball-and-socket)
Action-free comfort

All styles of fishermen's clothing and aprons.

Styles illustrated — 50-00 jacket, 51-40 pants, 53-15 hat

THE H.M. SAWYER & SON CO.
Clothing Division
CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS

Fishery Imports and the Tariff

(Continued from page 13)

appreciable extent, the extreme perishability of many of its products, a cause of much forced selling on depressed markets.

The standards of wages and working conditions in the United States and in the domestic fishing industry have risen to the highest point in history. Despite substantial differences between money wages paid to workers in the domestic fishery and those paid abroad, the more advanced productive faculties and the superior efficiency of the domestic industry has usually been able to offset the apparent wage differential. But there are cases, in certain fisheries, where disparities in costs have not been surmountable.

The domestic fishing industry has sought methods of meeting foreign competition. Keen interest has been evident in improved methods of capture, in new processing methods, the elimination of wastes, better distribution practices, and the development of markets. Usually the foreign fishing industries have adopted our domestic methods and equipment as soon as they have proven practical. New domestic markets have been developed, but foreign fishery products soon move in to these outlets.

Many importers, brokers, and processors in the United States are interested in obtaining products of foreign fisheries for sale in United States markets or further processing. In some cases, domestic production is not available in quantity to satisfy the entire demands, thus importers and processors find they must supplement domestic production with imports.

Since all canned fish enjoy the benefit of a duty, many canners have been able to operate advantageously with foreign raw materials, imported free of duty. This gives employment to cannery fisheries. Thus, we find that fishermen have one interest, shore workers another, and canners a third.

Disparity in Tariff Rates

Conditions of trade keep changing constantly and a tariff designed for 1930 seldom fully satisfies conditions of trade today. Tariff treatment that would seem appropriate today may not represent an adequate solution of a similar situation even a year from now.

Table 5—1952 TARIFF STATUS ON CERTAIN PRINCIPAL FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTS

Paragrah No.	Brief Description	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
717 (a)	Fresh or frozen:		
	Halibut and salmon	2c per lb.	½c per lb.
	Mackerel, fresh	2c per lb.	½c per lb.
	Mackerel frozen	2c per lb.	¾c per lb.
	Swordfish, fresh	2c per lb.	1c per lb.
	Swordfish, frozen	3c per lb.	1½c per lb.
	Fillets of cod, haddock, cusk, pollock and rosefish	2½c per lb.	1⅞c per lb.
	Other fillets, etc.	2½c per lb.	over quota 2½c per lb. bound under quota 1½c per lb.
718 (a)	Canned, in oil:		
	Anchovies, antipasto, bonito, and yellowtail		
	valued not over 9c per lb	44.0%	22.0%
	valued over 9c per lb	30.0%	15.0%
	Sardines, not skinned nor boned:		
	valued not over 13c per lb	44.0%	no reduction but bound
	valued over 13 but not over 18c	30.0%	no reduction but bound
	valued over 18 but not over 23c		
	Smoked	30.0%	15.0%
	Other	30.0%	20.0%
	valued over 23 cents	30.0%	15.0%
	Tuna	45.0%	no reduction or binding
718 (b)	Canned, not in oil:		
	Herring, in tomato sauce, kippered or smoked, in containers over 1 lb	25.0%	10.0 %
	Other herring	25.0%	6.25%
	Salmon	25.0%	15.0%
	Sardines:		
	Under 8 ounces	25.0%	10.0%
	Other	25%	6.25%
	Tuna, antipasto, and smoked pollock	25.0%	12.5%
719	Pickled or salted:		
	Salmon	25.0%	10.0%
	Herring and mackerel:		
	Weighing with contents over 15 pounds each:		
	Not over 10 pounds each of herring	1c per lb. net	⅜c per lb. net
	Other	1c per lb. net	½c per lb. net
	Other	25.0%	12.5%
720 (a)	Kippered or smoked:		
	Salmon	25.0%	10.0%
	Herring:		
	Whole or beheaded:		
	Hard dry-smoked	1¼c per lb.	½c per lb.
	Other	1¼c per lb.	⅝c per lb.
	Boned, eviscerated, or split	3c per lb.	1¼c per lb.

Investigation	Commodity and Tariff Paragraph	Date Application Filed	Date Investigation Ordered
5	Groundfish fillets fresh & frozen (717b)	Sept. 10, 1951	Sept. 17, 1951
9	Bonito canned in oil (718 (a), Tuna and bonito canned not in oil (718b)	Nov. 28, 1951	Dec. 28, 1951
25	Groundfish fillets, fresh & frozen (717b)	May 27, 1953	June 16, 1953

Imports and Tariffs . . .

(Continued from page 18)

Technological advancement and product development have resulted in many changes in the type and form of products playing the leading roles in our markets. Many items, previously important in our import trade, are being received in diminishing volume; other tariff categories have shown a large increase in volume in recent years reflecting in some cases the influx of a new commodity. Many of the new products or forms of products entering the import trade fall into a "basket classification" of the tariff schedule. Frequently, the duty on these classifications were reduced years ago without consideration of the trade in the product now making up the greater portion of the classification. This is the case with tuna and bonito canned in brine, and the many cooked variations of tuna and other prepared fishery products now becoming increasingly important in our import trade. The tariff rates for these items, due to their casual treatment earlier, are wholly inconsistent with the rates applying to other modes of preparation of the same fish.

Foreign fishing industries have taken advantage of obsolescence in our tariff structures. Special efforts have been expended to adapt products to fit those categories which give them lower duties on their product. This has resulted, as in examples mentioned, in certain artificial disparities in trade which would not continue if duties on similar forms of the same fish were relatively equal.

Year of Decision

Major decisions on United States trade policy will likely be made during 1954. The Trade Agreement Extension Act, for which the present authority expires on June 12, 1954, will be up for consideration. The President's Trade Policy Commission has reported its proposals regarding in 1954 will very likely affect forforeign trade. The decisions made eign trade for years to come.

The producing, processing, marketing, and importing segments of the fishing industry would do well to make their positions unmistakably clear and, so far as is possible, to present a unified position. Lack of industry unity in the past has been no small factor in failure to secure desired objectives. ★

POFI ACTIVITIES

THE oceanographic and albacore fishing reconnaissance north and east of Hawaii was interrupted by the return of the *Hugh M. Smith* to replace her outboard hydrographic platform which had been carried away by heavy seas and the return of the *John R. Manning* for refueling. The portion of the *Manning's* catch of large albacore which had not been tagged and released at sea, was canned at the Nawiliwili cannery. These large albacore averaging 60 lbs. proved to be of very high quality and yielded an excellent recovery ratio.

A report was received from Garth Murphy, aboard the Jangaard vessel *North American,* indicating that by the end of February approximately 110 tons of yellowfin had been taken by the *North American* and *Alrita.* The vessels had fished 30 fishing days to make this catch. Mr. Murphy reports the average size of the fish as 80 pounds.

Reports from Wilvan G. Van Campen, who is in American Samoa as observer on the Van Camp Seafood freezership *North Star,* indicate that the fishing by the Japanese longline boats has been fair, but the yellowfin caught have been large and a considerable proportion hace been rejected at the cannery or on the freezership as being too dark for canning. Good quantities of large albacore are being caught by the Japanese catcher boats around Samoa, especially to the south.

Yellowfin

A study of the changes in size of yellowfin taken by our research boats near the Equator has been completed; the longline gear appears to be very selective, catching only the large mature sizes of fish. No growth or changes in size of the longline caught yellowfin can be detected throughout the year which adds to the belief that the fish spawn the year around along the Equator. It also is possible that fish of a given size are being constantly recruited into the mid-depths fished by the longline during the year, while at the same time the large old fish disappear from those areas, either by dying or by moving to some other habitat. At any rate there is no time of the year when fishermen can depend upon catching small fish exclusively.

Oceanographic Study

A report on the FWS research vessel, *Hugh M. Smith,* as announced by O. E. Sette, Director of the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations: During her 53-day oceanographic voyage the *Smith* made detailed observations of the chemical and physical characteristics of the potential albacore tuna fishing grounds north and east of Hawaii. This completes the survey of which the recent experimental fishing trip of the *John R. Manning* was a part.

J. W. McGary, Field Party Chief, reported that the *Smith* occupied 89 hydrographic stations at which water samples for chemical analysis were collected at 13 depths between 0 and 4,000 feet and net hauls were made at each station between the surface and 600 feet to sample one of the fish foods, the zooplankton. At each station and at frequent intervals between stations bathythermograph lowerings were made to determine subsurface temperature structure and the surface currents measured by means of an underway current meter.

This is the most thorough oceanographic study that has ever been made of this area. It is expected that the information collected on this cruise will add greatly to a better understanding of the fish productivity and complicated current systems of the area. ★

Exploratory Shrimp Fishing

Despite continued efforts to obtain data on shrimp and other fishing on Nicaragua's Pacific coast, the State Department has been unable to develop anything more than the most merger information. No appropriate government agency appears to have investigated that natural resource. However, exploratory operations are being carried out from Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. Although it is believed beds of shrimp in commercial quantities have been found, production has not been as great as hoped for, but further operations are under discussion at the present time. It appears that shrimp and other fishing in Nicaragua is strictly in the exploratory stage and those engaged in such operations are silent.

EBB 'n FLOW

Tuna Landings

Tuna landings at California canneries totaled about 10,600 tons in February. A drop in both skipjack and yellowfin kept the monthly total well below January's 15,600 tons, even though albacore landings, at 1,700 tons were the highest since September.

Both imports and fish landed by California's own commercial fishing fleet are included in the totals, which are added up each month by the marine fisheries branch of the California Department of Fish and Game.

Other landings recorded by the Department included 2,600 tons of anchovies and 93 tons of jack mackerel.

Fish Sticks at N.F.I. Convention

"The Newest Thing in Fisheries" is the title of a session to be held at the forthcoming N.F.I. Ninth Annual Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, May 2nd. The story of the fish stick, its development, its problems, its sales possibilities, its past, present and future, will be a highlight on the program. Furthermore, there will be a cutting and judging of fish sticks, along with other fishery products. The advantages of portion control in the sale and service of fish sticks and other portioned seafoods will be discussed. There will be audience participation and the "live guys" attending the convention are going to learn a lot about the newest product of the fishing industry.

License Fee Ruling

The following notice of explanation has been issued by the army corps of engineers in connection with the public notice issued by this department concerning the proposed license fees for gill nets, fish traps and pounds:

"The proposed schedule of fees for this group has apparently been misinterpreted by some parties as meaning that a $25.00 fee would be charged for each gill net and a $50.00 fee for each fish trap or pound. The actual intent of the proposed schedule is that the specified fees would be charged only for each permit issued, regardless of the number of gill nets, traps, or pounds that might be authorized by the permit. In cases where fishing areas have been established, within which department of the army permits are not required for gill nets, traps, or pounds, it is not proposed to collect any fee for such structures. Also, other types of net fishing, such as with drag nets or purse seines, do not require department of the army permits and therefore are not affected by the proposed schedule of fees."

Engine Distributor

The National Steel & Shipbuilding Corp., located at Harbor Drive and 28th Street, San Diego, has become the authorized engine parts and service distributor for Atlas and Superior engines in San Diego county. Ample stocks of parts will be maintained. The phone number is Belmont 9-8061.

Tuna Travels

Logging an average of 18 miles a day, an albacore tagged by the California Department of Fish and Game off Lower California has been recovered by Japanese fishermen 540 miles northwest of Midway Island.

The State marine fisheries laboratory reported that the speedy fish was one of 754 tagged last August from the survey vessel "N. B. Scofield." It was recaptured 175 days later.

The distance record for albacore was set last June when a fish tagged by the Department 324 days earlier was recovered about 500 miles southeast of Tokyo.

Watch Unemployment Claims

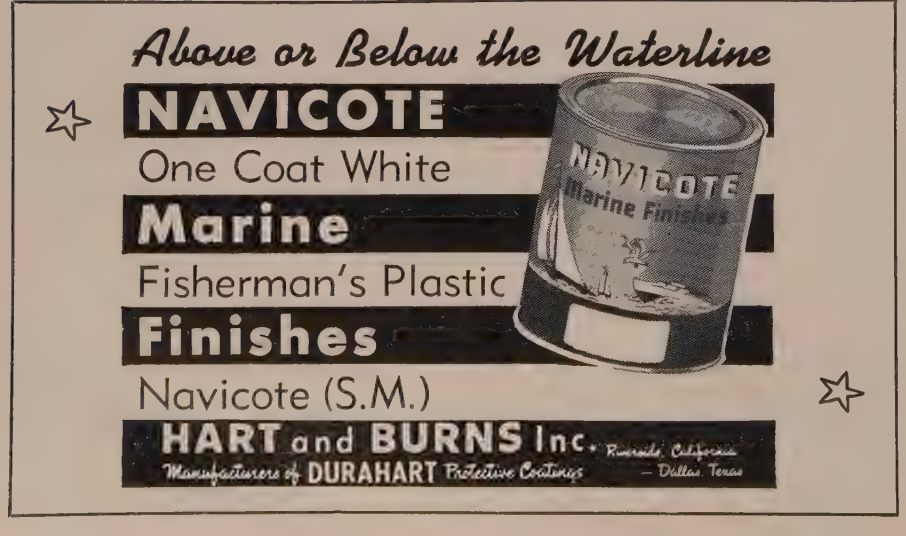
Investigators for the State Department of Employment fixed their eyes on Los Angeles Harbor's 6000 fishermen last month. Some speculated they might turn up as many as 500 cases of questionable or fraudulent unemployment compensation claims within the industry.

As the state-wide investigation on unemployment claims turned to San Pedro, Sid Wilson, head of the investigating group, indicated the Harbor probe might take weeks or even months. He said claims for unemployment payments by fishermen will be checked against receipts of canneries and records of the State Fish & Game Commission on catches.

If a study of the records shows that a fisherman worked any portion of a week for which he later filed an unemployment claim, that's not legal.

Wilson pointed out that fishermen are not entitled to make part-time unemployment claims; if the boat on which a fisherman works delivers as much as one ton in any week, the fisherman may not file a claim for that week.

Members of the Seine & Line Fishermen's Union, AFL, were advised of the industry-wide investigation, at a general meeting in San Pedro, where this probe was termed the most widespread undertaken so far by agents of the State department.



(Continued from page 8)

Pioneer; reduction of nautical and aeronautical charting and coast mapping program; shut-down of magnetic observatories.

Main worry of fishing interests in the Nation's capital is that once these funds are cut, the odds are strong against increasing them in future years. Strong pressure has been exerted on the House Appropriations committee to restore these funds, but as we went to press there was no news on the outcome.

--o--

FISH STICKS.--If you're wondering about the fish stick market, its growth and importance, you won't have too long to wonder. The Fish & Wildlife Service has launched a survey to get some of the answers. Results of the survey will give the first true picture of the market that has developed for this new item. It could be the tip-off for further production expansion of fish sticks.

Survey will gather information from producers of the volume of various types of sticks produced and the production by months.

--o--

TUNA GETS SOCKED AGAIN.--Budget-cutters have used the ax on the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and the International Pacific Halibut Commission in the State Department appropriation bill. The House Appropriations committee slashed $30,000 from the President's budget recommendations for the International Fisheries Commissions. But in doing so, the committee favored the International Pacific Salmon Commission over the others.

The Appropriations committee directed that: "None of the reduction is to be applied to the request for the International Pacific Halibut Commission." In other words, the savings would have to be made by cutting down activities of the Tuna and Halibut Commissions.

The cut could be restored either on the floor of the House, or in the Senate. But the outlook is not bright.

--o--

TRIP-LEASING.--A show-down on the Interstate Commerce Commission's drive to prohibit back-haul pay loads by haulers of fish and agricultural products is expected to come this month. Two pending developments should be watched closely by the fisheries industry. They are:

1. Re-opened hearings by the ICC on the trip-leasing issue scheduled for April 14. Fishing representatives plan to keep a-top of this one and are united with major farm organizations to back the ICC off.

2. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee showed signs of reporting HR 3203, as we went to press, over the objections of Chairman John Bricker. The bill to block ICC interference in 30-day trip-leasing already has gotten overwhelming approval of the House. Once the bill gets on the floor, the odds favor passage.

--o--

BRITISH-SOVIET TRADE.--British traders are angling for more fish trade behind the Iron Curtain. One British exporter, according to news from a

British trade periodical, sent the first shipment of British processed fish to an unnamed country behind the Iron Curtain. Fish shipped totaled 200 metric tons, including quick frozen cod fillets, smoked fish, and herring. A spokesman for the traders said:

"We have been trying to get into these markets for a considerable time and we have every hope that other orders will follow."

Interesting side-light to Britain's developing Iron Curtain trade, is the fact that there is considerable feeling in Washington that we ought to trade with Russia. Agriculture Secretary Benson is doing some thinking about it; he wants to get rid of a lot of farm surpluses in return for strategic commodities . . . but Russia would be low on the list.

--o--

FROZEN FISH.--Production of frozen fish in 1953 took quite a tumble from a year earlier according to figures released by the Fish & Wildlife Service.

The frozen fish pack last year totaled 275.4 million pounds--down almost 38 million pounds from the 1952 pack. Freezings of fillets from salt-water species also declined sharply--down more than 20 million pounds from 1952's 106 million pounds. Total tuna frozen in 1953 was 664,000 pounds.

--o--

CONTAINERS.--The Commercial Fisheries Branch of the Fish & Wildlife Service is hopeful a substitute container can be found for Church containers which will be banned from Railway Express Service starting August 31. The government, the Railway Express Agency and the fish industry will use the remaining time until the deadline to find a satisfactory substitute container for use in Express service bulk movements of frozen fishery products and long distance shipments of fresh fishery products.

--o--

TAX AMORTIZATION.--The Director of Defense Mobilization has issued a notice indicating that rapid tax amortization for defense purposes still is available. This agency considers port facilities and refrigerated storage warehouses vital to the defense program. Any plans on the part of the fishing industry to build or repair refrigeration warehouses should include looking into the possibility of getting tax concessions of this sort which would tend to lower operation costs.

--o--

CAN'T RESIST THIS ONE.--Getting a bellyful of the witch-hunting investigations in Washington? Well, a Texas Democrat has. He is Rep. Omar Burleson of Anson who represents the Lone Star State's 17th District on Capitol Hill. Here is what Burleson has to say:

"Because of the many investigations being conducted by committees of Congress, a story is going around Washington about two rabbits at breakneck speed across a field. Suddenly one stopped and asked the other why they were running so fast. 'Haven't you heard,' said the other, 'that one of the committees is looking for a goat?' So they started running again. Finally the rabbit who had first stopped came to a screeching halt and said, 'But we're not goats.' The other replied, 'That's true but can you prove it'?"

Yellowtail Derby

San Diego's annual Yellowtail Derby got under way March 20 and continues until September 11.

There are a couple of changes this year, including albacore and bluefin tuna counting in derby competition . . . and this year the derby is split into four periods, with fish-offs for each and the many prizes being split proportionately.

Periods are Saturday through May 8, May 9 through June 19, June 20 through July 31, Aug. 1 through Sept. 11 . . . the fish-off days will be May 12, June 23, Aug. 4 and Sept. 19.

1953 Commercial Catch

The 1953 catch of commercial fish and shellfish in the United States and Alaska totaled about 4,400,000,000 pounds, as compared with 4,300,000,000 pounds in 1952, according to a report to Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay by John L. Farley, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The increase was due to a spectacular gain in the catch of menhaden, one of the least known but most important species of commercial fish. A substantial supply of menhaden on the Atlantic Coast and a heavy demand for menhaden meal for poultry and swine feeding were responsible for the increased landings.

The outstanding fishing port in 1953, in volume of landings, was Lewes, Delaware, where 360,000,000 pounds of menhaden were landed. San Pedro, Calif., which held first place for many years, was second with landings of 328,000,000 pounds principally of tuna, Pacific and Jack mackerel, and sardines. (San Pedro was still in first place on edible fish.)

Other leading ports for which poundage figures are available were: Gloucester, Mass., with 186,000,000 pounds mainly of ocean peach, whiting, haddock, and pollock; Boston, Mass., with 152,000,000 pounds principally of haddock, cod, pollock, whiting, ocean perch, and flounders; Reedville, Va., with 152,000,000 pounds of menhaden; and San Diego, California, with 128,000,000 pounds chiefly of tuna.

The outstanding ports with respect to value of the catch were San Pedro, with landings worth $32,800,000, and San Diego, with a catch valued at $20,250,000. The catch value at these two ports far outweighed other domestic ports.

1953-54 Sardine Catch

The 1953-54 sardine fishing season was the poorest on record, the final report of the marine fisheries branch of the California Department of Fish and Game reveals. The six-month season ended February 1.

Total cannery landings were just over 2,600 tons. This was even less than the 1952-53 landings, which totaled 3,600 tons.

In 1951-52, the last season in which the State's dwindling sardine supply yielded catches of any size, total landings were 127,000 tons. Peak catches in the 1930's and early 1940's once ran well over 500,000 tons.

About 17 tons of this year's catch was canned for pet food. The rest was processed for human consumption.

The reduction of whole sardines into fish meal and oil was completely banned by the Fish and Game Commission this year as a conservation measure. Reduction is the only phase of the sardine industry over which the Commission now has legal control.

Pacific Whales Increase

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay reports that a Pacific gray whale census being conducted at Point Loma, Calif., indicates this year's count will exceed 1,000 whales, as compared with 850 last year.

The census is being conducted by the Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with the National Park Service as these giant sea mammals pass along the California coast in their annual migration.

The whales move each winter from the far north to the lagoons of lower California to breed. In the course of the migration they sweep close to the Cabrillo National Monument at Point Loma and the monument serves as a vantage point for the census.

Interest in the gray whale stems from its past economic prominence and the decimation it suffered at the hands of the whaling industry in the late 1800's and again in the 1920's. The herd's ranks are swelling and the species is expected to regain economic importance with the help of protective regulations.

Because whales inhabit the open sea and often visit waters adjacent to more than one country, their capture is regulated by international agreements. The gray whale of the Pacific annually finds its way to waters off Mexico, Canada, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as the United States.

Mac says . . .

When you need stationery, cards, reprints of your ad, announcements, invitations, or any kind of printing, in a hurry and reasonable . . . . . .

JOHN T. McINNIS
PRINTING & PUBLISHING
TELEPHONE ORANGE 707
127 S. OLIVE ORANGE, CALIF.

BLUDWORTH MARINE

New! **RADIOTELEPHONE BRT 1025 BLUDWORTH *Communicator***

Low in price, high in power, with day range of 35-50 miles, night range of 125-150 miles . . . built-in 6 or 12-volt power supply, 4-channel, 18-watt (latest FCC rating) transmitter with tunable broadcast receiver.

Prices: $285 for 6 volt—$288.50 for 12 volt model.
Both prices plus crystals and tax, F.O.B., N.Y.

Other products:
RADAR • DIRECTION FINDERS • DEPTH-O-METERS

BLUDWORTH MARINE

92 Gold Street, New York 38, N. Y.
Dealers in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Eureka, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C.

The GLOBE

An International News File Compiled from FOREIGN REPORTS

Canada.—Fresh (unfrozen) fillets of haddock and cod arrived in Ottawa in top-quality condition after a 100-hour trip from Newfoundland by boat and rail recently. This is believed to be the first time that fresh Newfoundland groundfish fillets have arrived in such prime condition after being shipped for such a distance, states a Canadian Department of Fisheries publication.

Chili.—A San Diego, California, fish-canning firm is arranging to invest more than a million dollars in a Chilean fish cannery, a U. S. Embassy dispatch from Santiago states. The California firm has had a survey vessel operating in Chilean waters since December 1953.

This is the first large investment of United States capital in the Chilean fishing industry, and it is believed to be an indication of the success of the recent decree-law on foreign investment in attracting foreign capital.

Ecuador.—Two hydroplanes and six motor launches are scheduled to arrive in Ecuador soon for use in patroling fishery operations in Ecuadoran territorial waters, according to a recent statement made by the Minister of Economy. Financing will be provided by reassigning fishing license revenues which have heretofore been dispersed among various Ecuadoran municipalities.

Great Britain.—Experiments in trawling for herring, carried out by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have now been successfully concluded. Three vessels were used and results show that British fishermen should be able to catch herring in commercial quantities by this method, using vessels of 90 to 175 feet in length. Trawling for herring has become increasingly important in Germany, Holland, and France in the last few years.

Colombia.—The American Consulate at Barranquilla has reported that efforts during the year by a Barranquilla fish canning factory, the Empacadora Del Prado, to obtain government approval for foreign vessels to fish off Colombia's Atlantic Coast were unsuccessful.

Israel.—Israel has been authorized by the Foreign Operations Administration to spend $205,000 for the purchase of fish and meat meals, according to a bulletin from that agency. The contract period covering this purchase ends May 31, 1954. The terminal delivery date is August 31, 1954. Israel is authorized to make these FAO-financed purchases in the United States and possessions.

Netherlands.—All possible government assistance will be given to the Netherlands fishing industry, stated the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in his 1954 budget message. In addition to the present vessel on which biological and technical experiments are carried out, a second vessel for this purpose will be put into service on May 1, 1954. The regulations guaranteeing the fisherman certain minimum prices, which had a favorable effect during the past year, will continue in 1954.

Norway.—A report from the Norwegian Information Service states that the winter herring fisheries off Norway's west coast produced 860,000 metric tons, 190,000 tons more than the 1951 record catch.

Japan.—A special bill has been introduced in the Diet authorizing the Japanese Government to loan up to 90 million yen (US$250,000) to replace fishing vessels seized by the Republic of Korea for violation of the Rhee Line. The loans, which will bear interest at 5½% are expected to provide for the construction of 50 fishing vessels, a U. S. Embassy dispatch from Tokyo states.

Panama.—The Panamanian National Assembly has granted extraordinary powers to the executive organ . . . to revise and codify all fisheries legislation and to extend Panamanian territorial waters to the outer edge of the Continental Shelf. Reports indicate that the legislative matters referred to will not be enacted by the present session of the assembly, but that they probably will be considered by the legislative commission between now and October 1 (when the assembly reconvenes).

Costa Rica.—A contract signed by the Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture and the principal fishermen of Puntarenas reveals that the Government has compromised very little on the question of Japanese fishermen, mainly "when local fishermen fail to provide the desired volume of fish." The Japanese fishing boats at Puntarenas have discreetly retired, temporarily to Panamanian waters. They are expected to return to Costa Rican waters shortly, but will confine their operations, for the first two months, to waters off the extreme northwest coast.

South Africa.—The production of dried fish for export and the sale of quick-frozen fish in household and hotel packages are two relatively recent developments in the South African fisheries. Construction of two fish dehydration plants at Cape Town was begun in 1953. All the output will be exported, mainly to Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and the Belgian Congo.

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENTS

Salmon Activities

According to a dispatch of February 26 from the American Embassy in Tokyo, early indications are that the 1954 salmon and salmon-trout expeditions will consist of at least four fleets, with a mothership for each, and a total of about 140 catcher boats. Three additional applications to send fleets are under consideration. The 1953 expedition consisted of three motherships and 93 catcher boats.

Sardine Activities

The Japan Sardine Cannery Industrial Cooperative Association has estimated that 1 million cases of sardines will be produced in 1954, according to a dispatch from the American Embassy in Tokyo. Japanese sardine production in 1953 totaled 1½ million cases. Of this amount, 1,200,000 cases were exported. Local demand for canned sardines in 1954 is expected to remain constant at 300,000 cases and about 700,000 to 750,000 cases will be available for export.

The dispatch, made available by the office of W. C. Herrington in the Department of State, further reports that: The export market for Japanese sardines is principally in southeast Asia and the low prices offered, plus the high tariffs adopted by Burma and Indonesia, are the basis for the Association's pessimism. Also, there were on hand at the end of the year 400,000 cases of sardines in tomato sauce which had not been sold. These are now being disposed of slowly but the carryover necessarily affects the 1954 prospects.

"Japanese sardine canners are now familiar with the United States prohibition of mixing round herring or other species with true sardines and hope that they may be able to increase exports to the United States above the 100,000 cases shipped last year.

"Total catch for the year should normally be between 300,000 and 350,000 metric tons."

Tuna Activities

The following news item appeared in the *Supermarket News* of March 15:

"*Japan Can Exports to Meet Last Year* (Japan Bureau) Tokyo, March 14—Japan expects to maintain her export market for canned goods in 1954-1955 fiscal year at almost the same level as the peak reached during the current fiscal year (ending March 31), according to estimates of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

"This means in effect that Japan expects to retain the gains made in sales to the American market in the past two years. The United States buys almost all of the canned tuna which Japan ships; and canned tuna in turn represents about a third of this country's total canned foods export.

"At the same time, MITI predicted that exports of frozen fish will expand by about 25 percent. At present, the United States buys almost all of the frozen tuna which Japan ships. *

Medal from Sweden

Dr. Roger Revelle, director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif., has been awarded the Albatross Medal of the Swedish Royal Society of Science and Letters for "his outstanding achievements in oceanography and especially in deep-sea research."

Know Your Industry. . .

Keep abreast of the latest developments in your industry

Read Pan American Fisherman . . . *REGULARLY!*

SUBSCRIBE HERE!

Please enter my subscription for

1 year for $3

2 years for $5

In the United States and possessions.
Canada $4 per year; all other countries $5 per year.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ZONE_____STATE_____

☐ Bill Me ☐ Check Enclosed

Mail to PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN, Orange Savings Bank Bldg., Orange, Calif.

MAIL THIS TODAY

DIRECTORY
Marine Sales and Services

These Firms Specialize in Serving the Fishing and Waterfront Industries. They Understand Your Problems — Save Time and Money by Calling Them

CANVAS

AMERICAN AWNING & TENT COMPANY
1105 INDIA STREET, SAN DIEGO 1, CALIF.

"Everything in Canvas"
J. E. MEYER BElmont 9-0550

LICENSES

SAVE 25%
On Mexican Bait Licences
Write or Phone to . . .
NAVIERA y COMERCIAL
SHIP BROKER
P.O. Box 119 Phone 126
ENSENADA, BAJA CALIF., MEXICO

SUPPLIES

GALVICON
COLD PROCESS GALVANIZATION FOR METALS
OIL BURNING RANGES
MARINE AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES
The Carlson Co.
Phone BElmont 3-5444
1760 Kettner • San Diego 1

PAINTS

W. P. FULLER & CO.
MARINE PAINTS and GLASS
512 Front — BElmont 2-2033
803 7th — BElmont 9-4373
San Diego, California

DIESEL ENGINES

GRAYMARINE
Sales and Service
Distributed by
NUTTALL-STYRIS CO.
825-Columbia SAN DIEGO BElmont 2-5021

FUEL INJECTOR SERVICE

Sales & Service
AMERICAN BOSCH
BENDIX SCINTILLA
ADECO FUEL PRODUCTS
SEACORD'S
1254 Kettner San Diego 1
BElmont 4-1454

SEAFOOD

Henry Langhorst
Cafe
Seafood Restaurant and Cocktail Lounge
FOOT OF HAWTHORNE
Phone BElmont 2-8566
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

FINE CLOTHES

AT YOUR SERVICE
Bill Solof
BElmont 4-5832
GRANT HOTEL
4th Ave.

Al Rodriques
San Diego, California

SALT

That Salty Salt
WESTERN SALT CO.
Plant
South End of San Diego Bay
Office
1245 National Ave.
SAN DIEGO
CALIFORNIA

SERVICES

ARTHUR DE FEVER
Naval Architect & Marine Surveyor
BOAT DESIGN SURVEY APPRAISERS
701 East Harbor Drive, P.O. Box 1049
Phone BElmont 9-2159
San Diego 12, California
San Pedro, California
Phone Terminal 27283
2100 Wilmington-San Pedro Road
P.O. Box 185

PHOTOGRAPHY

Largest and Best Equipped Studio in San Diego
BUSCO-NESTOR
PHOTOGRAPHY
COMMERCIAL • INDUSTRIAL
MARINE
SALVAGE OPERATIONS
BElmont 9-4743
2670 5th Ave. San Diego, Calif.

☆

Turn the Other Side
of this page and use the subscription blank there to make sure you don't miss an issue.

☆

"35,159 Payroll Savers in Southern Bell..."

MR. FRED J. TURNER,
President, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company

"Thrift is an old-fashioned virtue that has never gone out of style in America. It is one of the foundation stones on which our material well-being as a nation is built. The payroll deduction plan for the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds provides a particularly convenient way for the individual to practice thrift, to invest in his country, help provide for its security, and accumulate a stake for the future."

True, thrift has never gone out of style in America. In fact, thrift is more fashionable today than in any previous period in our country's history.

For example:

• 8,000,000 thrifty employees of 45,000 companies—among them the 35,159 men and women of Southern Bell—are investing over $160,000,000 per month in U. S. Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan.

• In 1953, the Series E and H Savings Bonds bought by individuals—not banks or corporations—totaled $4,368,000,000.

• Thanks to the support of the Payroll Savings Plan by industry and business, and the thrift of millions of Payroll Savers, the *cash value* of Savings Bonds held by individuals amounted to $36,663,000,000 at the end of 1953.

What's good for Americans is good for America.

• Sales of E and H Bonds in 1953—22% higher than in 1952—provided cash for *all* E and H Bond maturities and redemptions and still left more than $210,000,000 net, for the reduction of the debt.

• Think of the reserve of future purchasing power represented by the more than $49,000,000,000 in Savings Bonds, cash value, held by thrifty Americans.

A telegram, phone call or letter to Savings Bonds Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., will bring you all the help you need to install a Payroll Savings Plan or build employee participation in your present plan.

The United States Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donation, the Advertising Council and

PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

INSURING THE PRESENT

. . . AND THE FUTURE

As In the Past So In the Future

All Activities of the American Tunaboat Association

Are Directed to Improvement and Prosperity

Of the Tuna Industry

Wade Ambrose
PRESIDENT

Harold J. Cary
GENERAL MANAGER

AMERICAN TUNABOAT ASSOCIATION

No. 1 Tuna Lane • San Diego, California

P. O. Box 3339
Honolulu, T. H.